SAMOSADNAYA, O. I.

SAMOSADNAYA, O. I.

Practices of the municipal landscape gardeners of the capital. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 31 no.4:26-28 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Predsedatel' Frunzenskogo otdeleniya Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya ozeleneniyu Moskvy.
(Moscow--Landscape gardening)

[redacted]. F.; GRUZIN, P. L.; MINAYEV, V. M.; SAMOSADNYY, V. T.

"Special Uses of the Gamma Spectrometer in Activation Analysis."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Inst)

L 11695-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG/DM

ACC NR: AP6008251 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0454/0456

AUTHOR: Gruzin, P. L.; Kichev, A. Z.; Minayev, V. M.; Samosadnyy, V. T.; Hsi, Ch'ang-sung

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of spectral characteristics of isotope neutron sources by means of paired scintillation crystals of the type LiI(Eu)

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 454-456

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron, neutron spectrum, gamma background, gamma radiation, lithium compound, isotope, scintillation, crystal

ABSTRACT: A method is considered for subtracting the gamma background in measurements of spectra from neutron sources. Two paired LiI(Eu) crystals were used, one enriched 90% in $^{6}Li$ and other 99.4% in $^{7}Li$. The response of the two crystals to gamma radiation was assumed equal; the efficiency of the $^{6}Li$-enriched crystal for fast neutrons was 150 times greater than that of the $^{7}Li$-enriched crystal, so it could be assumed the latter was practically insensitive to fast neutrons. The neutron intensity at a given energy was thus the difference in the pulse heights from the two crystals. Differential neutron spectra measured for Po-Be, Pu-Be, and Po-B sources are presented and discussed. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18, 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 UDC: 539.16.08

GRUZIN, P.L.; KICHEV, A.Z.; MINAYEV, V.M.; SAMOSADNYY, V.T.; SI CHAN-SUN [Hsi Ch'ang-sung]

Determining the spectral characteristics of isotopic neutron sources by LiI(Eu) type paired scintillation crystals. Atom. energ. 19 no.5:454-456 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SAMOSADOVA, K. Ya.

Bee Culture

Forest belts as a supplementary source of nectar for bees. Pchelovodstvo 29 no. 3:38-41 Mr '52

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1953, Uncl.

SHOSHKOVA, N. Ya.

Honey Plants

Eradicating the period between honey flows. Pchelovodstvo 29, no. 9, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1640

5(3)

Shifrina, V. S., and N. N. Samosatskiy

Polietilen vysokogo davleniya; spravochnoye rukovodstvo (High-pressure Polyethylene; a Manual) 2d ed., enl. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 89 p. (Series: Novyye plasticheskiye massy) 10,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. V. Shchutskiy; Ed. (Inside book): Ye. I. Shur; Tech. Ed.: T. A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for workers, foremen, engineers, and technicians employed in industries where plastic materials are used, i.e., in the chemical, electrical engineering, machine-building industries, and for employees in cable, television, and radio manufacturing enterprises.

COVERAGE: The book gives basic information on the production, properties, processing, and fields of application of polyethylene, a new plastic which is characterized by anticorrosive properties, high mechanical and dielectric indices, and frost resistance up to -80°C.

Card 1/ 4

High-pressure Polyethylene; a Manual SOV/1640

Polyethylene finds application in the electrical industries, chemical industry, medicine, radio engineering, machine-building, manufacturing of toys, wrapping materials, and in household uses.

The author states that the production of polyethylene will be increased eightfold by the end of 1965 according to the resolution of the May Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. No facilities or personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:



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SOV/1640



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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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TM/flc
6-13-59

SOV/81-59-7-25403

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 7, p 529 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samosatskiy, N.N.

TITLE: Methods of Producing Pressed Articles From Polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. Mezhotrasl. labor. tekhn.-ekon. issled. i nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-ta im. L.Ya. Karpova, 1958, Nr 3 (8), pp 23 - 28

ABSTRACT: Methods have been developed for producing pressed products from polyethylene (blocks, belts, hollow articles of any configuration, toys, etc), as well as for applying electric insulation or anti-corrosion polyethylene coatings onto metal items of complex configuration or small sizes. Diagrams and drawings of equipment for the production of hollow polyethylene articles and also a nomogram for the calculation of the heating time of polyethylene blocks during their melting were presented.

A. Vavilova

Card 1/1

SAMOSATSKIY, N.N.; TARASOV, I., red.; INKIS, R., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the production of polyethylene film] Tekhnologiia proizvodstva polietilenovoi plenki. Riga, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 54 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Polyethylene)

SAMOSATSKIY, N.N.
5(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2552

Mindlin, Semen Solomonovich and Nikolay Nikolayevich Samosatskiy

Proizvodstvo izdeliy iz polietilena metodom ekstruzii (Manufacture of Polyethylene Products by the Extrusion Method) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 94 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. I. Shur; Tech. Ed.: T. A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for foremen, engineers and technicians employed in chemical, food, electrical, radio, communications, machine-building, and other industries where plastic materials are used.

COVERAGE: The book describes the extrusion method (continuous extrusion) widely applied for manufacturing various products from polyethylene (shaped and hollow articles, sheets, tubes, films, etc.). Various uses of polyethylene are mentioned, such as for insulation of high-frequency, submarine and high-voltage cables; for production of thin (20-80 $\mu$) films used for manufacturing balloon envelopes; as waterproof coatings for wrapping materials, such as paper, cellophane, cloth, metal foil, etc.

Card 1/4

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

TM/fal
11-19-59

15(8) SOV/118-59-9-8/20

AUTHORS: Mindlin S.S. and Samosatskiy N.N., Engineers

TITLE: Manufacturing of Thermoplastic Articles by the Method of Extrusion

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959, Nr. 9, pp 32-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thermoplastic materials produced on the basis of polychlorvinyl rosin, polyethylene and other polymers, because of their outstanding physical and mechanical properties and chemical stability, became, of late, widely used. As the most efficient method of thermoplastic article production, the author considers the method of extrusion. An assembly used for this purpose is given in Fig. 1. It consists of an extrusion machine with shaping head, and a receiving container. In the machine, solid materials are melted, mixed, homogenized and squeezed out through an outlet provided in the shaping head. The receiver collects the finished product and ensures a uniform cooling of it. Construction of the shaping head depends on the form of the article to be

Manufacturing of Thermoplastic Articles by the Method of Extrusion

manufactured. Several types of shaping devices are described in this article: Fig. 2 shows a nozzle for calibrating polyethylene pipes; Fig. 3 - a device for drawing pipes; Fig. 4 - a slot-head for extrusion of polyethylene sheets, Fig. 5 - a form for hollow articles; Fig. 6 - an assembly for manufacturing polyethylene film by the method of blowing. The functioning of asnake-type extrusion machine, independently of the form of manufactured article and the kind of plastic material used, remains constant; that is why these machines can be rightly called universal. There are 6 diagrams.

S/653/61/000/000/013/051
I007/I242

AUTHOR: Samosatskiy, N.N.

TITLE: Experience of the Okhta Chemical Works in proceesing of plastics

SOURCE: Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 126-172

TEXT: This is a detailed report on the experience gained at the Okhta Chemical Works from conventional processing methods (injection molding, lamination, etc.) and extrusion molding. The author describes various types of screw extruders, a new granulating device designed at the Works, as well as a new method for mixing starting materials for PVC plastics, in which the mixing time is reduced from

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S/653/61/000/000/013/051
I007/I242

Experience of the Okhta Chemical Works...

1.5 hrs to 25 min. Details are reported of the production of pipes and other tubular goods, coatings, irregularly shpaed components, and other products. The necessity to improve the design of extruders and to establish the rheological relationships between flow velocity of the molten mass and extrusion pressure is stressed. There are 38 figures and 6 tables.

Card 2/2

SAMOSATSKIY, N. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5960

Shifrina, Vitta Samsonovna, and Nikolay Nikolayevich Samosatskiy

Polietilen; pererabotka i primeneniye (Polyethylene; Processing and Use) Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1961. 261 p. 13,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S.V. Shchutskiy; Ed.: Z.I. Griva; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Fomkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel, foremen, and innovators in the chemical, electrical- and radio-engineering, television and communications, cable, and machine-building industries, and in other branches of industry where plastics are processed or utilized.

COVERAGE: The handbook describes modern methods widely used in Soviet and non-Soviet countries in processing polyethylene. Extrusion, die casting, stamping, welding, and other processes

Card 1/4

42734

S/852/62/000/000/002/020
B104/B186

15.8060

AUTHOR: Samosatskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Polyethylene as chemically stable material

SOURCE: Primeneniye polimerov v antikorrozionnoy tekhnike. Vses. sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv. Ed. by I. Ya. Klinov and P. G. Udyma. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962, 18 - 30

TEXT: Three methods of producing polyethylene are described: high-pressure method (1300 - 1500 at; 175 - 200°C); low-pressure method in which polymerization is achieved by catalysts at 70°C; medium-pressure method (30 - 60 at). Other methods such as ethylene polymerization by γ-irradiation, polymerization in water emulsions at 300 at are mentioned. Besides the advantages of polyethylene, the following disadvantages are discussed: the oxidizability and the resultant ageing, swelling and dissolution at temperatures above 70 - 80°C in many hydrocarbons, especially in aromatic and chlorinated ones, the tendency of polymers with low molecular weights to form cracks under the action of surface-active liquids. The prevention of oxidation by aromatic amines and similar substances is discussed as well as the reduction of swelling

Card 1/2

and absorption of hydrocarbons by producing polymers of high molecular weights; crack growth in surface-active liquids is prevented by rapid quenching in alcohol. Polyethylene can be used as a chemically stable material for linings in containers either in the form of insertion pieces or of adhesive foils. The application of epoxy-, methacrylic or polyurethane adhesives and the welding of foils is discussed thoroughly. The following data for mechanical processing are given: cutting velocity on the lathe 700 - 1000 m/min; feed in slicing: 0.5 - 1.0 mm/rev, in fine-finishing: 0.1 - 0.2 mm/rev. Polyethylene tubes can be used in the transport of agressive liquids. The development of the widely used polyethylene flame-spray coating was impaired by the lack of powdered polyethylene. The disadvantage of this method lies in the fact that the parts to be coated by the protective material must be heated to temperatures between 120 and 160°C. A vortex-chamber method of non-Soviet origin for applying protective films is briefly described and the importance of polyethylene for the packaging industry is pointed out. There are 8 tables.

Card 2/2

ANTONOV, K.I., inzh.; SAMOSATSKIY, N.N., inzh.

Modernization of screw presses. Khim. mashinostr. no. 6: 34-35 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:9)

S/191/62/000/008/007/013
B124/B180

AUTHORS: Karandasheva, T. A., Samosatskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Features of low-density polyethylene tube extrusion

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 23-30

TEXT: The BE-40 ("Battenfeld") extruder can produce tubes from low-density polyethylene with intrinsic viscosity (in decalin) 1.0-2.5. Best working conditions are given in Table 2. A piston-type apparatus designed by the NIIKhIMMASh was used for measuring the pressure of the mass. As, in all polyolefins under continuous stress, creep is greater at lower intrinsic viscosity, tests must be made to find the best value for smooth extrusion and good quality production. The degree of stretching and rate of cooling are the most important factors with tubes. Strength increases with stretching, specific elongation decreases, and longitudinal shrinkage increases. Sudden cooling in the nozzle or tank, "freezes" the high internal stresses, particularly at low temperatures, and makes the tubes brittle. High grade tubes are best produced from low-density polyethylene with tensile strength at least 250 kg/cm$^2$ and minimum elonga-

Card 1/3

Features of low-density ...

tion 250%. During extrusion the stretching should not exceed 10-20%. The surface of the tube at the outlet end should be maintained at 60°C cooling gradually to 30°C in the tank. Since low-density polyethylene is extruded at higher temperatures than high-density, the tubes must be cooled longer by means of sizing dies and longer cooling tanks. For uniform cooling throughout the wall a tank with a solid layer of water is best. Because of the higher viscosity, the feeding capacity of the extruder must be at least 30% more than for high-density polyethylene, with corresponding increase in the size of the main assemblies. To avoid overload, fine filter mesh must not be used nor must extrusion take place without heating the cylinder. Pure polyethylene is required, and the counterpressure before the injection head must be achieved by large mesh filters (e.g., no. 201) or a diaphragm. There are 9 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language reference is: R. S. Malluk, J. M. McCelvy, Ind. Eng. Chem. 45, No. 5, 969-993 (1953).

Card 2/3

Features of low-density ...

Table 2. Optimum conditions for the production of 25/20 diameter tubes from low-density polyethylene of varying viscosity in a BE-40 machine. Legend: (A) Intrinsic viscosity [η], (B) temperature, °C, (C) in the cylinder zone, (D) in the head zone, (E) feeding, (F) of water at the screw conveyer outlet, (G) no cooling, (H) no cooling, or 50-90°C, (J) ditto.

| (A) Характеристическая вязкость [η] | (B) Температура, °C | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (C) в зоне цилиндра | | | | (D) в зоне головки | | |
| | (E) загрузочной | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | (F) воды на выходе из шнека |
| 1—1,5 | 50—60 | 120—140 | 130—150 | 140—160 | 150—165 | 150—165 | Без охлаждения (G) |
| 1,5—2,0 | 50—60 | 140—160 | 150—170 | 160—175 | 150—190 | 160—190 | Без охлаждения или 50—90°C (H) |
| 2,0—2,5 | 60—70 | 150—170 | 160—170 | 160—180 | 160—190 | 160—195 | То же (J) |

Card 3/3

SAMOSATSKIY, N.N.

Properties of polyethylene pipes and methods to assemble them. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.6:6-8 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrniiplastmass, Donetsk.
(Pipe, Plastic)

45194

S/191/63/000/001/011/017
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Mochkina, G. F., Samosatskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Pigmented polyethylene films

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1963, 43-45

TEXT: Polyethylene films were pigmented with ZnO, carbon black, or $TiO_2$. A pigment concentrate was prepared by rolling 80% by weight of polyethylene and 20% by weight of pigment, mixed with granulated polyethylene, and extruded. The extruder output decreased with increasing pigment concentration and viscosity. The mechanical properties of films 60, 100, and 200 μ thick were tested. Films with a pigment content of 5-10% by weight became rough with irregular distribution of the pigment. The strength fell with increasing pigment content, least with ZnO. Thicker films showed better mechanical properties. Curves for optimum pigment concentrations according to the intended use of the film were plotted. For instance: if the tensile strength is to be at least 100 $kg/cm^2$, 10-12% by weight of pigment can be added; if the relative elongation is to be 400%, the addition must not exceed 5% by weight (equal to 2-3% by

Card 1/2

volume, and 5% by volume in the case of ZnO). After one month of aging under atmospheric influence, the films pigmented with carbon black or ZnO remained stable while the relative elongation of films pigmented with $TiO_2$ decreased strongly and their tensile strength slightly. Films pigmented with carbon black, ZnO, or $TiO_2$ are well weldable. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ZYBIN, Yuriy Antonovich, inzh.; SAMOSATSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich, inzh.

[Filled fluoroplasts] Napolnennye ftoroplasty. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 73 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich [deceased]; GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna; SAMOSATSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; CHERNOVA, M.S., red.

[Plastic pipes in housing construction] Plastmassovye truboprovody v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP7006071 SOURCE CODE: UR/0228/66/000/010/0034/0034

AUTHORS: P. Ye. Snisar' and N. N. Samosatskiy

ORG: none

TITLE: Improving the Adhesive Properties of FAISOL Coatings

SOURCE: Stroitel'nyye Materialy, No 10, 1966, p 34

TOPIC TAGS: protective coating, adhesive, metal coating

ABSTRACT: In an effort to improve the adhesive qualities of the anti-corrosion coating for concrete and metal, called FAIZOL (FAISOL), which is a mixture of furfural acetone monomer with sand or other mineral additives plus benzosulfonic acid hardener, the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Plastics added maleic anhydride equal to 15-20 percent the weight of the resin in the form of an acetone solution of about a 30-percent concentration. It was heated for two hours at 130 deg C and then blended with the mineral additive for 3-5 minutes. The filler used was finely pulverized argillite in the quantity 150 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the resin. The composition was found to be satisfactory for coating horizontal surfaces. Protection for vertical surfaces necessitated the addition of 250 parts by weight of argillite and additional heating of the mixture for three hours. The adhesive properties were considered satisfactory (shear strength of two slabs joined with the mixture was over 2 kg/cm$^2$). The heat resistance was 100° C. Since the mixture, FAISOL, with its new composition was found to be vulnerable to the effects of ultraviolet light, it is recommended that it be used only to protect the surfaces of underground concrete and metal structures or pipes. [JPRS: 39,546]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 UDC: 666.175

SHIFRINA, Vitta Samsonovna; SAMOSATSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SHCHUTSKIY, S.V., red.; SHUR, Ye.I., red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Polyethylene production and properties] Polietilen; poluchenie i svoistva. Pod red. S.V.Shchutskogo. Izd.3., dop. i ispr. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Polyethylene)

BELANCIC, Ivan; KORNFELD, Mario; SAMOSCANEC, Slavko

Contribution to the diagnosis of chloro-leukemia. Radovi med.fak., Zagreb 7 no.2:93-110 '59.
(LEUKOSARCOMA diag)

TISHCHENKO, A., inzhener-podpolkovnik; SAMOSEYEV, A., inzhener-polkovnik;
SHMAKOV, F., inzhener-podpolkovnik

Park day, a day of technology. Tekh. i vooruzh. no.4:51-56 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GERSHENZON, S.M.; KOK, I.P.; SAMOSH, L.V.; TURKEVICH, I.M.; FEDOROVA, N. Ya.

An attempt to induce genetic transformations in animals by desoxyribonucleic acid and desoxyribonucleoprotein. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.5:387-389 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Moskva.
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID) (ZOOLOGY—VARIATION)

Samosh, V M.

21-4-19/24

AUTHOR: Samosh, V.M.

TITLE: Effect of Environment and Function on the Structure of the Mammalian Humeral Joint (Vplyv seredovyshcha i funktsii na budovu plechovoho suhloba ssavtsiv)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1957, # 4, p 398-401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present research, carried out on the data of comparative anatomy, including 48 specimen of nine orders of Mammalia, showed that the humeral joint possesses a high degree of variability, conditioned by the animal's way of life and differences in the nature of the supports. This is confirmed by ontogenetic and experimental data.
The article contains 1 photo.
There are 8 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

INSTITUTION: Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
PRESENTED BY: Kas'yanenko, V.H., Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences
SUBMITTED: 1 August 1956
AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress
Card 1/1

SAMOSH, V.M.

21-6-20/22

AUTHOR: Samosh, V.M.

TITLE: Relationship between the Thoracic Limb Function in Mammals and the Thickness of the Articular Cartilage (Zavisimost' mezhdu funktsiyey grudnoy konechnosti mlekopitayushchikh i tolshchinoy sustavnogo khryashcha)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1957, No 6, pp 612-614 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a result of investigating 45 specimens of the humoral joint of 17 mammalian species and 3 specimens of the human humoral joint, it was established that the thickness of the articular cartilage depends on the distribution of the load to which the joint is subjected during the process of motion and also depends on the shape of the articular surfaces. The cartilage is thickest in those parts of the joint which are subjected to the maximum pressure. Therefore, the generally accepted G. Werner statement concerning the largest thickness of the articular cartilage in the center of the convex articular surfaces and the least thickness on the periphery is true in respect to the joints of human beings and anthropoid apes, but it is false in respect to the joints of other mammals. The article contains 1 photo and 7 references, 2 of which are

Card 1/2

21-6-20/22

Relationship between the Thoracic Limb Function in Mammals and the Thickness of the Articular Cartilage

Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Zoology of the AN Ukrainian SSR (Instytut zoolchii AN URSR)

PRESENTED: By V.G. (V.H.) Kas'yanenko, Member of the AN Ukrainian SSR

SUBMITTED: 9 March 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Samosh, V.M. SOV/21-58-11-25/28

TITLE: New Data on the Interrelationship of the Articular Surfaces in the Mammalian Humeral Joint (Novyye dannyye o vzaimootnoshenii sustavnykh poverkhnostey v plechevom sustave mlekopitayushchikh)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 11, pp 1260-1262 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results obtained in this study refute the assertion of a number of authors that one articular surface does not project beyond the other, during movements in the spherical joint. A study of the roentgenograms and sawn sections of frozen humeral joint preparations of the marmot, rabbit and dog revealed that when the humeral joint is bent to the limit, the posterior part of the joint head of the humerus is in contact only with the central most-concave part of the articular hollow of the shoulder blade. In this position, the articular hollow projects posteriorly beyond the edge of the joint head of the humerus, a break in the contact, with the formation of a gap, occurring between the anterior part of the head and the hollow. Only in the joint distended to a maximum degree is there complete contact of the articular surfaces.

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SOV/21-58-11-25/28

New Data on the Interrelationship of the Articular Surfaces in the Mammalian Humeral Joint

There are 2 photos and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR (Institute of Zoology of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, V.G. Kas'yanenko

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

Card 2/2

SAMOSH, V., kand. biol. nauk

Fate of a little rodent of our steppe. Znan.ta pratsia no.9:20 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ukraine--Marmots)

SAMOSH, V.M.

Material on the ecology of the baibak in the Ukraine.
Pratsi Inst.zool.AN URSR 16:23-30 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Ukraine--Marmots)

SAMOSH, V.M.

Sex-related characteristics of the pelvic bones of a muskrat. Dop. AN URSR no.4:525-527 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut zoologii AN UkrSSR.

SAMOSHIN, A.

KRIVORUCHKO, A.; SAMOSHIN, A.

Assistance of engineers and technical workers. Pozh.delo 3 no.2:6-7 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Fire prevention)

ZELENTSOV, B.P.; SAMOSHIN, A.V.

Analyzing the reliability of systems with elements having two kinds of failures. Izv. SO AN SSSR no. 10. Ser. tekh. nauk no. 3:42-48 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted December 3, 1964.

L 23999-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6009907 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0105/0105

AUTHOR: Beznosov, G. P.; Zelentsov, B. P.; Samoshin, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: An analog-digital converter. Class 42, No. 179092 [announced by the Institute of Automation and Electrometry, SO AN SSSR (Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii SO AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 105

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, binary code, ferrite core memory

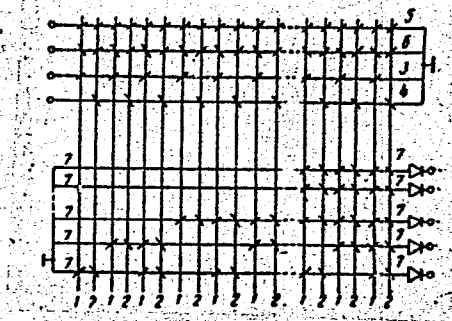
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an analog-digital converter to parallel binary code based on the use of comparison for periodic readout of the numerical equivalent from the precoded information. The converter uses ferrite cores with rectangular hysteresis loop. The conversion range is expanded by using threshold elements based on two cores, each of which contains a magnetizing winding, input winding, "search" current winding and output winding. The output windings which correspond to identical digits in the binary code are connected in series.

UDC: 681.142.07

Card 1/2

L 23999-66

ACC NR: AP6009907



1 and 2--ferrite cores; 3 and 4--magnetizing windings; 5--input windings; 6--"search" current windings; 7--output windings

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

SAMOSHIN, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Influence of pressure on processes occurring in steel during cooling. [Trudy] MVTU no.70:77-86 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Steel--Metallography)

SAMOSHIN, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Temperature and time in annealing white iron to malleable iron. [Trudy] MVTU no.70:87-91 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Cast iron--Heat treatment)

Samoshin, I. G.

SOKOLOV, Konstantin Nikandrovich; SHMYKOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; RUSTEM, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SAMOSHIN, I.G., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARZAMASOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LAPKIN, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment of heat-treating shops] Oborudovanie termicheskikh tsekhov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 420 p. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kafedra termicheskoy obrabotki metallov Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilshcha im. Baumana (for Samoshin, Arzamasov)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

SAMOSHIN, I. G., Cand. Tech. Sci., Docent

"Automatic Unit for Heat Treating Sewing Machine Needles." Termicheskaya obrabotka i prochnost' metallov i splavov; sbornik statey (Heat Treatment and Strength of Metals and Alloys; Collection Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, 177 p.

The author describes the unit, which was designed and built at the Moscow Higher Technical School im Bauman. The unit, consisting of thirteen separate sections, carries out the operations of hardening, washing, and tempering. In addition to needles, it can also handle other cylindrical objects of small diameter, such as watch axles, rollers for small bearings, etc.

SAMOSHIN, Ivan Georgiyevich; TOKMAKOVA, Lyudmila Yevgen'yevna; ROSTOVTSEV, Gennadiy Nikolayevich, nauchnyy red.; IVANOVA, K.N., red.; BASHKOVICH, A.L., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for young heat treaters] Spravochnik molodogo termista. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 344 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

SOV/137-58-12-24796

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 115 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samoshin, I. G.

TITLE: Apparatus for Heat Treatment of Sewing-machine Needles (Agregat dlya termicheskoy obrabotki shveynykh mashinnykh igl)

PERIODICAL: V sb. Term. obrabotka i prochnost' metallov i splavov. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958, pp 28-38

ABSTRACT: The apparatus carries out quenching, washing, and tempering and consists of the following units: A charging mechanism with a hopper, a continuous quenching furnace, a continuous quenching tank and washing machine, transfer and discharge conveyers, a two-cell continuous tempering furnace, furnaces for heating the oil (for the quenching tank) and the emulsion (for the washing machine), a ball drive, a variable-speed transmission, and a control panel. The output of the apparatus is 30-54,000 needles per hour (15-27 kg/hr) and its dimensions are 1.8x2x2.3 m.

T. F.

Card 1/1

SAMOSHIN, Ivan Georgiyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SIROTIN, A.I., inzh., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Heat treatment]Termicheskaia obrabotka. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 155 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

137-58-6-11333

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samoshin, V.I.

TITLE: Shop Practice in Flotation Separation of Mattes (Praktika raboty tsekha razdeleniya faynshteyna flotatsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Soveshchaniya po vopr. intensifik. i usoversh. dobychi i tekhnol. pererabotki medno-nikelevykh i nikelevykh rud. 1956, Moscow, Profizdat, 1957, pp 230-242

ABSTRACT: The following procedures for separation of sulfide matte are adduced and described: 1) the standard factory procedure (pilot-plant tests of 1949-1950), 2) the procedure introduced in 1951, 3) an improved procedure for reprocessing the middlings, 4) an improved and simplified process procedure, and 5) a diagram of the sequence arrangement of equipment. Operating conditions: 35-40% solids in the classifier tailings; appx. 70-75% carry-off in the 0.037 mm class; 26-36% solids in the tailings of the first recleaning; 15-25% solids in the tailings of the primary flotation, and 15-25% solids in the thickened tailings of the primary flotation; 30-40% solids in the thickened tailings of the primary flotation. Under the present procedure the Ni

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11333

Shop Practice in Flotation Separation of Mattes

concentrate contains 68% Ni, 3.5% Cu, and 0.9% Co. 89.1% of the Ni, 5.6% of the Cu, and 86% of the Co in the Ni concentrate are recovered. The Cu concentrate contains 4.4% Ni, 59% Cu, and 0.1-0.09% Co. 4.3% of the Ni. 87.9% of the Cu and 7.5% of the Co are recovered in the Cu concentrate.

A.Sh.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Ores--Separation

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4017963 S/0236/63/000/004/0069/0075

AUTHORS: Stasyulyavichyus, Yu. K.; Samoshka, P. S.; Skrinska, A. Yu.; Survila, V. Yu.

TITLE: Thermophysical studies of a staggered smooth pipe bundle in cross flow of compressed air

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy*. Seriya B, no. 4, 1963, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, smooth, thermodynamics, heat exchange, heat transfer, aerodynamics, thermodynamics, bundle, Reynolds number, aerodynamics

ABSTRACT: The study has been prompted by the fact that the problem of heat exchange of a pipe bundle in an air flow at high Re numbers is not yet completely solved, thus making calculations difficult. Therefore, tests were made in the translitecate first Laboratory of Nuclear Power Engineering and Radioisotopes of the AN, Lithuanian SSSR covering heat transfer and aerodynamic resistance of staggered smooth pipe bundles in a cross flow of air in the range of $Re > 10^5$. The methods and the experimental installation for tests in air flow

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017963

at a 25 bars pressure are described. The results of the experimental study for a seven-row bundle a x b = 2.2 x 1.3 in a cross air flow at Re $10^4$ to $1.5 \times 10^6$ are presented. Graphs are plotted and criterial dependences for the calculation of heat transfer and aerodynamical resistance of the first and the depth row at a steady state heat operation are given. It is found that at Re = $2 \times 10^5$, the flow around the bundle acquires a new character involving increased turbulence and intensified heat transfer (increase in Re index from 0.6 to 0.81 in the front row and to 0.83 in depth row). At this Re value the transitional operation changes into the auto-modeling type. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 9 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Electrotechnics, AN Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Feb63 DATE ACQ: 13Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

2/2
Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4017964 S/0236/63/000/004/0077/0081

AUTHORS: Stasyulyavichyus, Yu. K.; Samoshka, P. S.

TITLE: Heat transfer by staggered bundles of smooth pipe in cross air flow at high Re numbers

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy*, Seriya B, no. 4, 1963, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: pipe bundle, smooth pipe, heat transfer, staggered pipe bundle , Reynolds number, heat transfer, power plant, electric power plant, power plant equipment

ABSTRACT: The work was prompted by the scarcity of studies covering heat transfer from smooth pipe bundles in cross air flow. Yet these data are of paramount importance for the effective operation of modern heat power plants, making the problem very real. The average heat transfer of staggered smooth pipe bundles (a/b=1.27 - 1.94) in a cross flow of compressed air in the Re range from $10^4$ to $2 \times 10^6$ was experimentally studied. The results are presented in criterial form and graphic dependences in the form of $Nu_f=f(Re_f)$ are plotted. In all bundles investigated, a transition to an area of developed turbu-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017964

lence with increased exponents of m-power, from 0.60 to 0.78-0.93 was observed in the $Re=(1.6 - 2) \cdot 10^5$ zone. With the aid of graphoanalytical methods, a generalized equation, $Nu_f=0.187(a/b)^{-5.35} \cdot Re^{0.63\sqrt{a/b}}$ was derived for the calculation of heat transfer from staggered bundles of smooth pipe within the studied range of relative a/b indices. The pipe diameter in the bundles, the temperature of the incident flow and the velocity in the smallest cross section of transition have been used as determining values in the similarity criterion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 formulas, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Electrotechnics, AN. Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63 DATE ACQ: 13Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4017965 S/0236/63/000/004/0083/0088

AUTHORS: Stasyulyavichyus, Yu. K.; Samoshka, P. S.

TITLE: Aerodynamic resistance of smooth pipe in staggered bundles in cross flow of air at high Re numbers

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy*. Seriya B, no. 4, 1963, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic resistance, automodeled zone, Reynolds number, staggered pipe bundle, smooth pipe bundle, aerodynamics, air cross flow

ABSTRACT: The work was prompted by the absence of data on the aerodynamics of smooth pipe bundles at high Re numbers (2X10$^5$), resulting in practical difficulties when calculations are required. The resistance of five staggered bundles of smooth pipe a/b = 1.27 - 1.94 to a cross air flow in the Re interval of $10^4$ to $2 \cdot 10^6$ was studied, including the dependence of resistance in the bundles on number $z_2$ of longitudinal rows. It was found that the resistance stabilizes at seven longitudinal rows and is independent of further increase. These results are expressed in criterial form showing graphic depen-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017965

dences $Eu_1 = f_1(Re)$ and $Eu/z_2 = f_2(Re)$. Data analysis showed that in the range $Re = (1.8 - 2.6) \times 10^5$ the transition to an automodeled zone of developed turbulence begins. In closely staggered bundles ($a/b < 1.7$) the automodeled setup incurs beyond the transitional zone $Z(Re = 8 \cdot 10^5)$. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 6 formulas, no tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Power Engineering and Electrotechnics, AN Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Mar63 DATE ACQ: 13Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

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L 16023-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2 Pab-10/Pd-1/
ACCESSION NR: AP4048845 Pr-4/Peb BSD/SSD/ASD(f)-2/ S/0170/64/000/011/0010/0015
AFWL/AEDC(a)/AS(mp)-2 WW/AT

AUTHORS: Stasyulyavichyus, Yu. K.; Samoshka, P. S.

TITLE: Heat transfer and aerodynamics of staggered tube bundles in transverse airflow in Reynolds number range $Re > 10^5$

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 11, 1964., 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: Reynolds number, heat transfer, aerodynamic drag, Nusselt number

ABSTRACT: Experimental results were obtained on heat transfer and aerodynamic drag of staggered smooth tube bundles with a/b = 1.27 to 1.94, in a Reynolds number range $10^4$ to $2 \cdot 10^6$. A rectangular working area, 1200 mm by 200 mm was used in an aerodynamic test bed with high-pressure air supplied from an air compressor. An electric heater was used with temperatures monitored by thermocouples. The maximum errors in determining various parameters were: $\alpha$ - ± 8%; R- ± 4%; Nu- ± 10%; and Eu- ± 10%. A table is given listing tube bundle geometries where a - relative transverse tube spacing and b - relative longitudinal tube spacing. Heat transfer measurements show larger values for the larger a/b ratios. A noticeable increase in Nu was observed at transitional Reynolds

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L 16023-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048345

numbers, 1.6 - 2.0 · $10^6$. An empirical result relating the various parameters yields $Nu_f = 0{,}187\,(a/b)^{-5{,}35}\,Re_f^{0.68}$. Eu versus Re curves show strong minima in the aerodynamic drag curves corresponding to transition Reynolds numbers. The effect of tube staggering on drag was also investigated. For a X b = 1.19 X 0.94, a plateau was observed in Eu values for values of Re > 2 · $10^6$. For a X b = 2.48 X 1.28, the minimum value in Eu was followed by a gradual rise. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektromekhaniki AN Litovskoy SSR, g. Kaunas (Institute of Power and Electromechanics, AN Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

SAMOSHKA, P.S. [Samoška, P.]; STASYULYAVICHYUS, Yu.K. [Stasiulevičius, J.]

Thermophysical study of tightly packed smooth-tube staggered beams in a transverse air flow at Re not exceeding $2.10^6$. Trudy AN Lit. SSR. Ser. B no.3:163-167 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.
Submitted January 4, 1965.

SAMOSHKIN, N. P.

SAMOSHKIN, N. P. -- "On the Changes in the Basal Metabolism of Rabbits during the Experimental Induction of Atherosclerosis." Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 44, October 1956

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. T-4
Blood Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84185

Author : Samoshkin, N.P.
Inst : -
Title : Changes of the Basic Metabolism in Rabbits during the Process of Developing Experimental Atherosclerosis.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1957, 19, No 5, 38-44

Abstract : As rabbits were daily injected with a sunflower oil cholesterol solution, hypercholesteremia began to develop in them on the 4th-5th days; on the 2nd day, basic metabolism was found to be lowered. Basic metabolism increased after 10-20 days, but became lower again on the 40th-50th days. A direct correlation was observed between the degree of decrease in metabolism and intensity of atherosclerotic lesions. As pure sunflower iol was inducted, an increase of metabolism was produced, but as pure cholesterol was

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SAMOSHKIN, N.P.

Changes in the reactivity of the blood vessels in experimental atherosclerosis. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.7:24-27 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii imeni Bykova (zav. - prof. A.V. Rikkl') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A.Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted October 27, 1963.

L 8473-65 AMD/PS-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4048729 S/0219/64/058/007/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Samoshkin, N. P.; Anichkof, N. N. (Active member AMN SSSR) 8

TITLE: Changes in blood vessel reactivity in experimental atherosclerosis

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny*, v. 58, no. 7, 1964, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: atherosclerosis, vascular system, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The article discusses changes in blood vessel reactivity in experimentally induced atherosclerosis. Experiments were conducted on the ears of 56 rabbits, each of which was observed repeatedly. The state of vascular reactivity was studied according to the character of vascular reactivity to cold stimuli, and was determined according to electrothermometer indications, which were recorded every two minutes in the course of 15 minutes prior to cold stimulation and 1.5-2 hours after cold stimulation. The cold stimulation was conducted by a 2-minute application of a cylindrical thermode of three centimeters diameter filled with ice. Experiments were

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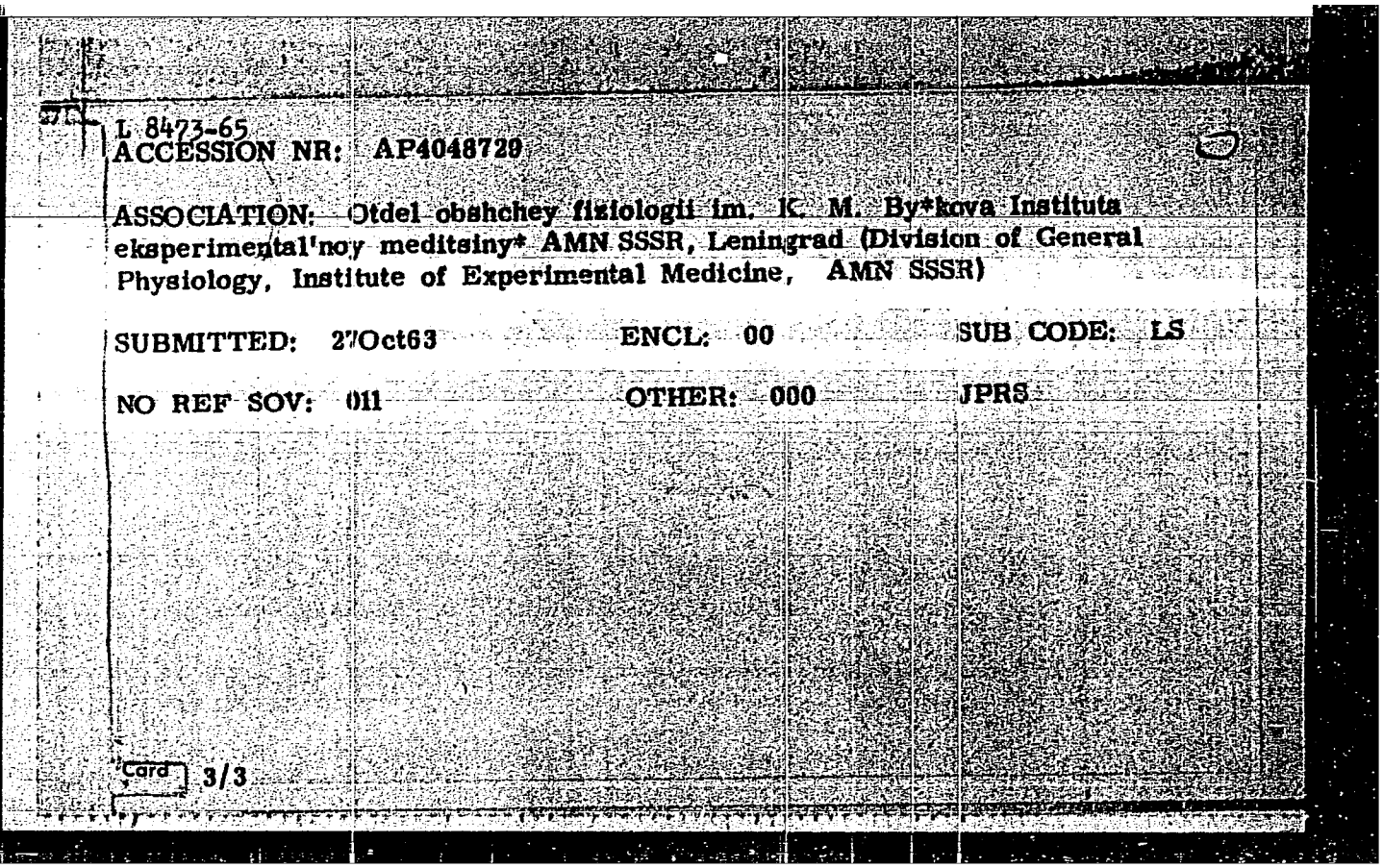
conducted at the same time of the day and on the same spot on the ear. Atherosclerosis was induced by feeding the animals cholesterol (0.2 grams per kilogram) dissolved in sunflower oil. The first experimental series on healthy rabbits demonstrated that the cooling of one ear causes temperature changes in both ears. The temperature returns to the initial level in 2-4 minutes, after which it continues to rise, until it exceeds the initial level by 10-15 degrees. In 30-50 minutes the temperature begins to drop, returning to the initial level in 60-90 minutes. Analogous conditions were observed in all experiments of the series, demonstrating that local cold stimulation of the ear causes a transitory constriction of the vessels with subsequent prolonged dilation. In the second series, the vascular reactivity of rabbits with alimentary atherosclerosis was studied, and it was noted that the period of vascular constriction was lengthened and the dilation effect disappeared. The experiments indicated that the distortion of the normal vascular reactivity in atherosclerosis is brought about by general changes associated with disturbed neurohumoral regulation of the cardiovascular system, and not by morphological vascular changes characteristic of atherosclerosis.



L 8473-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048729

ASSOCIATION: Otdel obshchey fiziologii im. K. M. By*kova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny* AMN SSSR, Leningrad (Division of General Physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 000 JPRS

Card 3/3

PA - 2945

AUTHOR: SAMOSKHIN, N.P.

TITLE: On Changes Occurring in the Basal Metabolism of Rabbits in the Course of Development of Experimental Arteriosclerosis. (Ob izmenenyakh osnovnogo obmena u krolikov v protsesse razvitiya eksperimentalnogo ateroskleroza, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 227 - 229 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 6 / 1957 Reviewed: 7 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The fluctuations of the intensity of metabolism play an important part in the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis. Diseases accompanied by a reduced metabolism show an accumulation of choleristine in the blood and an intensive arteriosclerosis. Similar circumstances are encountered in the case of an experimental reduction of metabolism, e.g. by means of the suppression of the thyroid function. In the development of the arteriosclerosis fluctuations are possible which can be observed in the case of feeding cholestrin solution dissolved in helianthus oil. The author investigated the development of metabolism in the course of the arteriosclerosis produced by cholesterine treatment. Marked displacements of levels could be observed, which, in the case of some animals, amounted to a decrease of 25 - 35 %. Metabolism remained on this low level for the 10 - 15 days following the introduction of lipoids, whereafter it began to rise again with a few exceptions, increasing to values

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7 % above the original level, and finally reacing a level below the original one. Consequently, there are in this process three phases to be distinguished. The aorta of all animals, which were given choleristine solution for a period exceeding 70 days showed arteriosclerosis. The degree of the disease was proportional to the decrease of metabolism in the first and third phase. Metabolism is regulated, as far as is known, by the higher section of the nervous system and by glands with internal secretion, particularly by the thyroid gland. In order to ascertain the circumstances of their action, the metabolism of one group of animals subjected to medinal sleep and of another group was investigated after a special treatment, which reduces the function of the thyroid gland. The first group showed a later start of decreasing metabolism than the group left without medinal. The blocking-off of the function of the thyroid gland caused an instantaneous decrease of metabolism. In this case feeding with choleristine solution caused no decrease in the consumption of oxygen but a slow increase of metabolism.

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The conclusion may be drawn that the fluctuations of metabolism observed under the influence of prolonged introduction of

SAMOSHKIN, Ye.N.

Relation between the morphological variability and economic characteristics of the European hazel (Corylus avellana L.) Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:165-167 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy dendrologii i selektsii Bryanskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

SAMOSHKINA, N. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss)"[illegible] Regeneration of the Vascular Plexus of the Ventricles of Rabbit [illegible] Brain (Experimental-Histological Study)." Len, 1956. 15 pp 20 cm. (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Inst of Experimental Medicine), 100 copies (KL, 19-57, 88)

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Regeneration of the ependymal living of cerebral ventricles in rabbits. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.3:624-626 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.
(BRAIN)

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Restoration of the integrity of vascular plexus of brain ventricles following trauma. Dokl. AN SSSR 114 no.1:213-215 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

SOV/20-120-6-23/59

AUTHOR: Samoshkina, N. A.

TITLE: On the Increase in the Injurious Effect of X-Rays Upon the Development of Embryos as a Result of Uterus Denervation and of an Operation Shock (Usileniye povrezhdayushchego deystviya rentgenovskikh luchey na razvitiye embrionov vsledstviye denervatsii matki i operativnogo shoka)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 120, Nr 6, pp 1249 - 1252 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This series of experiments was carried out with rats. The vegetative innervation was disturbed according to the method by P.G.Svetlov and G.F.Korsakova (Ref 8). The nerves cut out are enumerated. The animals were irradiated with doses of 60 and 200 roentgen on the fourth day of pregnancy. The following test series were conducted: I. Denervation previous to pregnancy by an X-ray irradiation on the fourth day of pregnancy,(60 r). II. The same with 200 roentgen on the fourth day. III. Denervation of the uterus on the first day of pregnancy and irradiation on the fourth day. The embryos were investigated on the 10th day of pregnancy. A denervation of the uterus a long time before

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pregnancy has no noticeable effect on the development of the embryos, as well as the denervation of the uterus on the first day of pregnancy. The influence of X-rays upon the embryo genesis without a denervation of the uterus was also investigated. Such an irradiation had no influence upon the percentage of the implanted blastocysts (93,5%). Only 40% of the embryos, however, showed a normal development. When an irradiation with 200 roentgen on the fourth day of pregnancy and a denervation of the uterus on the first day was combined the percentage of the implantations showing a normal development is not reduced more than with a denervation without irradiation. According to the experiments discussed the state of the uterus has an influence upon the development of the embryo also when ionizing radiation acts upon the organism. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

On the Increase in the Injurious Effect of X-Rays Upon the Development of Embryos as a Result of Uterus Denervation and of an Operation Shock SOV/20-120-6-23/59

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Experimental Medicine, Acad. of Medical Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 17, 1958, by N. N. Anichkov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1958

1. Embryos--Effects of radiation 2. X-rays--Physiological effects 3. Uterus--Surgery 4. Surgery--Physiological effects

Card 3/3

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Effect of X rays on the cells of rat embryos during the preimplantation stage of development. TSitologiia 3 no. 1:75-84 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya embriologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(X RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (EMBRYOLOGY)

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Effect of roentgen rays on the development of rat embryos following denervation of the uterus. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 38 no.3:53-62 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya embriologii (zav.-chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Svetlov) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(UTERUS--INNERVATION) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Cytophysiological differences between embryoblasts and trophoblasts of rat embryos determined by intravital staining. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:98-103 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Svetlov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Anichkovym.

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Effect of external factors in the preimplantation period of development on the vulnerability of rat embryos. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:484-487 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy neditsiny AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

SAMOSHKINA, N.A.

Incorporation of $H^3$ thymidine by cell nuclei of the embryo of mice in preimplantational and implantational periods of the development. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1467-1470 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN SSSR. Submitted July 4, 1964.

SAMOSHKINA, Z. S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 355

Sagaradze, V. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ed.

Iz opyta raboty zavodskoy metallograficheskoy laboratorii; [sbornik] (Experience of a Plant Metallographic Laboratory; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957, 82 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: Yermakov, N. P.; Reviewer: Gol'tsman, D. I., Engineer

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians at machine-building plants (particularly in the heat-treatment shops), research institutes, and laboratories, as well as for students at higher technical schools.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of articles written by workers at the metallographic laboratory of the Ural'skiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Urals Railroad-car Plant in Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovskaya Oblast'. It is stated that the investigations on which the articles are based have contributed to the establishment of more efficient methods of heat treatment. The first three articles are concerned with the question of carburizing parts

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made of 20Kh2N4A and 18KhNVA alloy steels. The articles describe the experience of the plant in this field and present the results of an investigation of the effect of various factors on the structure and properties of the case. For further coverage, authors, and references, see Table of Contents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Senkevich, V. F.; Malygin, Yu. N.; Malygina, L. V. Hardening 37KhS Steel Parts in Hot Media 41

The investigation on which this article is based made it possible to establish optimum conditions for fused-alkali heat treatment of threaded machine parts made of 37KhS steel. The advantages of this method of hardening are demonstrated. This method has already been put into practice at the Urals RR.-car Plant, where a mechanized line for isothermal bright hardening of articles made of 37KhS steel has been set up.

Sagaradze, V. S. Kotel'nikova, R. I. Properties of G13 Manganese Steel as Determined by Chemical Composition and Heat Treatment 54

As a result of the author's investigations: (1) optimum conditions for heat treating parts made of G13L steel were established (2) a method for quality control was proposed (3) the effect of various elements on the properties of this steel was determined, and (4) a table of microstructures was developed

for determining and controlling the quality of heat treatment. There are 4 Soviet references

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The author concludes that the most favorable combination of strength and plastic properties of 32Kh06L steel is obtained by hardening at 880° C. with subsequent water quenching.

Kotel'nikova, R. I. Hydrogeff Embrittlement in Springs and Ways of Preventing it 76

The author investigates hydrogen embrittlement caused by pickling and electrogalvanizing. She states that in the first case embrittlement can be prevented by using "ChM" additive consisting of a foaming agent and a solvent in the pickling solution. In the second case it can be eliminated by tempering at 150-200° C.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24966

Author : Samosova, S. M.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Effect of Mineral Nutrient Conditions on the Water Ratio and Yield of Gordeiforme 496 Durum Wheat

Orig Pub: Izv. Kazansk. fil. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. n., 1956, No 5, 88-124.

Abstract: In vegetative tests conducted for a couple of years a study was made of the effect of side-dressing wheat with N and P, applied at different times, on the growth, water ratio, chemical composition and yield under conditions of optimal water supply and with dry periods of tillering or spiking. Besides this, a study was made of the effect of dif-

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